



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

able in the work of the school, but as under the conditions highly advantageous in giving the school a fair chance to do its work.

VICTOR COFFIN.

Louis-Napoléon Bonaparte et le Ministère Odilon Barrot, 1849. Par ANDRÉ LEBEY. (Paris: Cornély et Cie. 1912. Pp. xii, 719.)

THE history of the Revolution of 1848 and of the Second Republic is being assiduously and profitably investigated at present by a group of scholars who have already produced a number of notable works on important phases or aspects of the period. The Société de l'Histoire de la Révolution de 1848 and its important review, founded a few years ago, serve usefully to promote these investigations. The Second Republic was a highly complex and incomplete experiment and it failed. The reasons for its failure are of interest and instruction to the supporters of the Third Republic which, having definitely established its political régime, is now attempting the solution of pressing social problems, raised but not solved by the Second Republic.

M. Lebey is already known as the author of an elaborate treatise on *Louis-Napoléon et la Révolution de 1848*. The present volume is a portly one, not much smaller than a volume of the *Cambridge Modern History*, and is concerned with the events of a single year, the life and achievements of the Barrot ministry which lasted, with an important change, from December 11, 1848, to October 31, 1849. The book is the result of extensive research and is of absorbing interest, though characterized by some strong judgments and theories which give one pause. The author threads his way through a very tortuous tangle and we follow, seeing clearly. There are eight spacious chapters: on the Agony of the Constituent Assembly, the Début of the Roman Expedition and the Death of the Constituent, on the Reconstruction of the Ministry with the addition of Tocqueville and his friends, a phase which has been vividly but not impartially described by Tocqueville himself in his *Souvenirs*, on the Insurrection of June 13, 1849, on the relations to each other of the President, the Assembly, and Europe, on the letter to Edgar Ney, on the defeat of the parties and of Parliament when Louis Napoleon dismissed his ministry and showed who was leader in France.

It is a detailed and graphic account of the extinction of a republic by those elected to serve the republic. It is of course impossible briefly to present the contents of over seven hundred pages, but this elaborate monograph will be welcome to all students of the period. It is the story of a *révolution manquée*, a veritable year of dupes. If ever men fished in troubled waters they were the President and the various parties in the year 1849.

M. Lebey shows the isolation of Louis Napoleon at the beginning of his presidency. Though borne to power by over five million votes, he knew no single important man who stood for his interests, he had no

friend whom he could properly make a minister. He stood alone, "an immense force in a perfect solitude". On the other hand the Barrot ministry was not primarily a council of advisers but was a board of proctors anxious to hold the President under the strictest surveillance and to teach him constantly the humbleness of his position. The parties in Parliament, in turn, did not give the ministry cordial support, but found it useful as a stop-gap until the restoration of the monarchy could be brought about. And it might have been brought about in 1849, as in 1873, had there been only one royal pretender, instead of two, a Legitimist and an Orleanist. There are, indeed, many striking analogies between the Second Republic and the Third in its earlier and critical years. "It was", says our author, "a republic with the appearance of a monarchy, yet without a monarch, and almost without republicans." The ministry and Parliament wished to make the republic a kind of posthumous July Monarchy. The ministerial programme resembled all the ministerial programmes of the reign of Louis Philippe. The great thought was always the complete destruction of the Revolution, the rapid restoration of "peace and order". It ignored social questions and set up the old familiar *politique des affaires*. We need not be surprised at the reactionary sentiments of the assemblies of 1848 and 1849 when we remember the Constituent of 1871-1875, whence emerged the Third Republic. The democracy, lacking definite self-consciousness in 1849, without leaders and beset with enemies, easily abandoned itself to Caesar. M. Lebey shows at length and in detail how Louis Napoleon gradually freed himself from his enemies and how his dismissal of the Barrot ministry was a double victory over ministers and Parliament and a long stride toward personal authority. By the events of 1848 and 1849 two powers only profited, the nephew of Napoleon and the Roman Catholic Church.

The author has given us an instructive and thoughtful book but he has not given us an index, and, let it be repeated wearily once more in the pages of this REVIEW, this is no venial sin. It is worse than a crime; it is a blunder.

CHARLES DOWNER HAZEN.

The Life of Spencer Compton, Eighth Duke of Devonshire. By BERNARD HOLLAND, C.B. In two volumes. (London, New York, Bombay, and Calcutta: Longmans, Green, and Company. 1911. Pp. xi, 494; vii, 440.)

THE history of England during the last half-century is being rapidly written in a series of biographies of eminent politicians most of whom have left in their letters abundant materials for understanding the relations which existed between the leaders of the great parties and the motives by which they were, or supposed themselves to be, directed in their public action. Similar biographies have, in England as here, long